Production of pulses

570. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of pulses during the years 1987, 1988 and so far in 1989;

(b) what steps are being taken to boost their production;

(c) whether Government propose to import pulses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The total production of pulses in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is estimated to be 11.0 and about 14 million tonnes respectively. The corresponding estimates for 1989-90 have not yet become due from the States.

(b) The steps being taken to increase the production of pulses include bringing additional area under pulses with irri gated farming, introduction of short-dura tion varieties, double/multiple cropping, inter-cropping, increased use of inputs like improved seeds and fertilizers, plant protection measures etc.

The above strategy is supported by two programmes i.e. National Pulses De-velopment Programme (NPDP) and Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)

(c) and (d) The import of pulses is under Open General Licence (OGL). All eligible importers are required to register their contracts with the National Agricul tural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited (NAFED). The contracts regis tered with NAFED for the import of pulses during the period April to November 1989 amount to 3.65 lakh tonnes.

**Number of drug addiction cure centres in the country**

571. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of WEL FARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of drug addicts cured in different parts of the country so far during the current year; and

(b) what is the number of de-addiction centres opened in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-WAN): (a) 24 de-addiction-86 counselling centres had been set up in different parts of the country until the end of March 1989. As per the information available with us during 1988-89 through these centres a total of 6721 drug addicts were detoxified. Besides, during last year approximately 1000 addicts were also provided treatment through deaddiction camps.

(b) During the current financial year 6 de-addiction centres have been sanctioned for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

**Urban Rozgar Yojana**

572. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DE VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an urban Areas Rozgar Yojana has been under consideration of Government for the urban poor, like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the rural poor; if so, since when and what are its main features; and

(b) how does it compare and contrast with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DE-VELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MA-RAN): (a) and (b) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana which aims at providing employment to the Urban unemployed and underemployed was launched by the Government of India in October, 1989.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana has three components:

(i) supporting the urban poor for setting up micro enterprises in all urban settlements;

(ii) provision of wage employment through creation of socially useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies having (a) population below 20,000 and (b) population between 20,000 and 1 lakh,

(iii) provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation for settlements having a population between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs.

During the year 1989-90 the Govern ment of India has made a provision of Rs. 150 crores for the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. State Governments/ Local Bodies are expected to contribute Rs. 68 crores. This would enable institutional finance to the extent of Rs. 364 crores to be availed of from Scheduled banks and HUDCO. Besides, housing finance available from banks and HUDCO for economically weaker sections to the extent of Rs. 68 crores could also be tapped for the Programme.

2. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana aims at providing wage employment to the rural poor. Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana also there is a wage employment component for settlements below 1 lakh population. The sharing of expenditure between the Centre and State Governments under Nehru Rozgar Yojana is the same as under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana i.e. 80:20. In the case of settlements below 20 thousand population, the materials labour ratio is 50:50 just as in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. However, in the case of settlements between 20,000 and 1 lakh population, the material labour ratio provided is 60:40. In both the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Nehru Rozgar Yojana the wages payable would be the prevailing minimum wage applicable to the area.

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Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana there is a provision for wages to be paid partly in foodgrains. There is no such provision under Nehru Rozgar Yojana where wages are paid entirely in cash.

**Financial Assistance to Group Housing Societies**

573. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DE-VELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi registered dur ing the last three years;

(b) the number of houses and plots constructed by these societies during this period; and

(c) whether any amount and financial assistance had been given by Government to those societies and if -so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DE-VELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MA-RAN): (a) 8.

(b) and (c) One society, namely Sway-am Sidha Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. has started construction of 238 flats as a demonstration project under the International Year of Shelter for the homeless. As informed by the society, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) have extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. i8,48,00O/-

**Setting up of National Wheat Board**

@573A. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of federations have suggested to Government for the setting up of National Wheat Board to look into the problems of wheat development relating to its milling and processing etc.;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;